

Japan bows to pressure from Washington

Tokyo. Head of the National Defence Agency of Japan S. Ito has ended his visit to the United States where he had talks with the American Defence Secretary C. Weinberger and other American military leaders.

Japanese newspapers write that S. Ito's talks in Washington were accompanied by unprecedented pressure from the Americans.

The leaders of the American administration expressed their discontent with the "insufficient role" of growth in Japanese military expenditure and demanded that in the next fiscal year Japan should spend at least 7.5 per cent more than this year on the military instead of the 7.35 per cent in-

crease that has been decided on by the Japanese government. During his meeting with S. Ito Weinberger insisted on a "division of roles" between Washington and Tokyo in the "defence" of the marine routes in the Pacific and tried to make the Japanese take responsibility for the "military protection" of a 1,000-mile zone around the Japanese archipelago. Weinberger also called for the lifting of all restrictions on exports of modern Japanese weapons to the United States.

The Japanese Defence Minister has agreed to most of the American demands. He okayed the deployment of advanced F-16 American fighter-bombers in North-Eastern Japan in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet border.

WASHINGTON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SABRA AND CHATILA TRAGEDY

Cairo. Washington had detailed information on the projected carnage of Palestinians in the Beirut camps of Sabra and Chatila, at least a day before it occurred, says the "Al-Khaleej" newspaper, based in the United Arab Emirates. In its report from London quoting international sources, the paper stresses the blatant inconsistency of the Reagan administration's hypocritical statements which allege that it learnt of the tragedy in Beirut only at 7 p.m. on Friday, September 17 and was consequently unable to do anything about it. The paper points out, that on the night of the tragic day at the American Embassy in Beirut local Israeli occupation force officers met. It emerged later that the situation in the Palestinian

camps had been discussed in detail.

On Friday night, the paper continues, an Arab diplomat in Washington received a telegram from PLO chairman Y. Arafat with the news of massive killings in Beirut. The telegram was forwarded to the US State Department. Several hours later the reply came alleging that an American Embassy spokesman in Beirut had been instructed to personally look into the situation in the camps but had reportedly failed to gain admission.

The Reagan administration, the paper concludes, had plenty of time to intercede and to force Tel Aviv to stop the genocide.

The White House provides military aid to its allies waging aggressive wars



Outside the White House. Drawing by Boris Yel'mov

Archbishop of San Salvador condemns terror

San Salvador. A resolute condemnation of the campaign of terror and reprisals launched by the ruling regime in El Salvador has come from the Archbishop of San Salvador Arturo Rivera y Damas. The authorities' declaration that they aim at respect for

human rights and to achieve peace throughout the country is at variance with their actions, the head of the Catholic Church in San Salvador stressed. Over the past week, secret police and paramilitary groupings have kidnapped at least ten innocent civilians, he said.

ANOTHER PLOT UNCOVERED IN SPAIN

Madrid. Arrests have been made here of two colonels of the Spanish army, Miguel Go-tierrez, Jesus Cerezo and his brother, Lieut-Col. Jose Cerezo. They have been found in possession of documents testifying to their activities against the security of the state.

No information is available as yet on the rebels' specific plan, yet the press reports that a new military plot has been uncovered to stage a coup d'etat in the run-up to the parliamentary elections, scheduled for October 28. A number of rebels are accused by military leaders of their part in the attempted coup of February 23 last year, including General Milans del Bosch and Lieut-Col. Tejero Mota, both at present in detention, have been transferred to maximum security wards.

SOUTH AFRICA AND CIA IN PARTNERSHIP

Washington. US CIA director W. Casey was recently in South Africa for talks with its leaders, writes the South African "Financial Mail".

The American Embassy in South Africa declined to confirm or deny the news, stating that the US government does not comment on the whereabouts of its intelligence officers.

Cooperation with the South African intelligence services is in full conformity with the secret plan of operations in Africa of the CIA after W. Casey's visit. In one of his directives he specifically favours the coordination of activities between the CIA and the intelligence services of America's Western allies. Writing on this comprehensive subversive programme aimed against sovereign states and national liberation movements, "The Washington Post" emphasises the CIA's intention of establishing closer ties with "pro-communist groupings and paramilitary organisations" in Africa, as being among the CIA's "top priorities" in the United States and elsewhere as representing a "prime target for subversion".

GUATEMALAN PEOPLE SUM UP THEIR VICTORIES

Managua. It has been three years since the establishment of the Organisation of the People of Guatemala, in a nation of repression and terror. This militant detachment representing workers and peasants, including some of India's indigenous struggle for the abolition of the dictatorial regime and for the liberation of America from the yoke of American imperialism and local reactionaries.

In a statement which it has distributed, the Organisation says that over the past three years dozens of combat operations have been carried out against two thousand enemy soldiers, killed and much military equipment, including two planes, destroyed.

Last January the Organisation joined up with the Guatemalan Armed Forces and the Guatemalan Party of Labour, and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity who are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the State.



in the Palsalofas religious camps at Sabra and Chatila, work continues to feed the remnants of the victims of the barbaric mass murders carried out by the invaders (photo). Another mass grave has been discovered containing 300 mutilated bodies, mainly of children, women and old people.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① The American Ambassador in Paris R. Spillane has addressed an interview to the "News-Times Daily", in which he is designing nuclear weapons of his own.

② Large-scale manoeuvres named "Craze-Elal" are to be held between October 4 and 15 this year near the city of West Germany with participation of West German and Belgian troops.

③ The Pentagon has ordered its aircraft carrier "Amirante" to several ships of its escort to sail from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean.

④ The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front in El Salvador have ousted the army from the town of Icoara. The department of Morazan, this of the front have set up a rebel over the Pan-American highway which passes through the vicinity of the city.

⑤ In Guatemala the state of siege has been extended by another 30 days. It was imposed three months ago by the army regime, headed by General Rios Montt, in order to step up reprisals against and to suppression of the national liberation movement.

WORLD COMMUNITY CELEBRATES KIEV'S ANNIVERSARY

It has been decided by UNESCO that the 1,500th anniversary of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev should be celebrated throughout the world in 1983. Timed to coincide with the anniversary is a photographic exhibition which has been set up at the UN Headquarters in New York. First to visit the exhibition were delegates attending the 37th session of the General Assembly.

As noted at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference, Kiev is one of the oldest and most important centres of the development of civilisation and culture of many nations, says Vladimir Martynenko, First Minister of the Ukrainian SSR, speaking at the inauguration ceremony for the exhibition.

The Minister spoke about the Ukrainian capital's achievements in culture, science and technology. He stressed that the result of the close cooperation between the nations in the field of culture is the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the State.

BUILD A PLASTIC MOUNTAIN TO CAPTURE RAIN

Shortage of rainfall is the main obstacle impeding the development of agriculture in arid areas of the world. The Japanese firm of Toyo-Kogyo has devised a practical method of capturing rain clouds. It entails the construction of plastic mountains, with supporting structures made out of very strong glass fibres, and a frame which is quick to manufacture covered with resin film. The artificial mountain is ten kilometres long, 12 kilometres wide and 600 metres high.

Tests have given positive results. Saudi Arabia has shown interest in the Japanese project and has decided to build the world's first plastic mountains.

TOWN PLANNING FOR SKY-DWELLERS

There are 2,500 asteroids revolving around the Sun in orbits between Mars and Jupiter. Scientists in some countries have devised ways for making use of these celestial bodies, which are no more than several kilometres in diameter. One such project involves the assembly of platforms in space to collect solar energy for transmission back to earth. The constituent modules will be put into orbit.

Another project involves the manufacture of different elements and structures to outer space itself making use of minerals from the asteroids. This calls for the setting up of extra-terrestrial colonies in which people will live under see-through cupolas to protect them from radiation. The energy

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gy in support life will come from solar batteries. A carefully balanced ecological cycle will provide the sky-dwellers with air, water and food. The settlement would take the shape of a tower in which would be concentrated living quarters, and automatic systems to control industry. Spaceships would ensure the delivery of raw materials back to earth. All this will require construction of landing pads and of tunnel-type hangars on the asteroids.

A MINI-MINI CAR



Although there are numerous plans afoot to save mankind from the inferno of a car boom, the number of vehicles on our roads is constantly growing. Yet, there is one tendency which helps relieve the life of city dwellers—cars are becoming smaller and smaller.

In the photo you see a new model for a mini designed by the Japanese firm of Suzuki. This one-seater, which has a moped engine, can travel at speeds of up to 50 kph using not more than two litres of fuel mixture per 100 kilometres.

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT MOVES HOUSE

Lagos. Preparations are afoot in Nigeria to move the government offices to the new Nigerian capital of Abuja. The cabinet of ministers is to hold its first meeting on October 7 in the as yet unfinished capital.

Abuja, which lies almost in the middle of the country, will relieve the burden on the already overpopulated present capital, Lagos. To date, upwards of 850 million naira—1,500 million dollars—have been spent on the infrastructure of the new capital, on the construction of an international airport, of buildings for ministries, and of other government and public offices. It all goes, according to plan, the new capital should be completed by 1985.

OF INTEREST

Yet another 'perpetuum mobile'

West German watch-maker Ludwig Schuch has invented an "evaporating motor"—two gear wheels which hang in the window of his shop, and turn non-stop. Schuch maintains that they turn of their own accord, without any source of energy, and he daily refuses to reveal how this is done.

The death of a snake charmer

Munna Lal, the famous snake charmer from Madhya Pradesh state, has died from the bite of one of his poisonous charges.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DETENTE AND ANTI-DETENTE

The bourgeois mass media are trying to implant in people's consciousness the idea that detente was only a "chance pause" and that the military confrontation between capitalism and socialism is "inevitable", writes Leonid Zamyatin, in LITBRATURNAYA GAZETA. In this way they are trying to prove that the fight for peace is a utopian, pointless. This is wrong. In the modern world there are powerful objective factors in favour of the preservation and strengthening of peace. Socialism, which has turned into a world system, is having a decisive influence on international processes. The dozens of independent states, which have recently made their appearance out of the remnants of the colonial empires, do not intend to put up with the so-called new "civilizing" mission undertaken by the United States. The essence of this mission is an old imperialism itself.

As a result of these historical shifts, objective prerequisites have been emerging favourably for the cause of peace. These prerequisites facilitate the containment of imperialism's expansionist aspirations, avert the danger of worldwide conflagration, and in the future should do much to exclude war from the lives of mankind.

It is the profound crisis, which has beset the capitalist system that determines the external policies of those states. The main source of the present-day complications is the adventurous policy practised by the present American administration, with its reliance on tension, confrontation, and on securing American domination in the world by means of crude pressure and military superiority.

Responsibility for the present aggravation in the international tensions lies with the reactionary and warlike forces of imperialism.

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE—THE ONLY WAY

"In search of a new world order" was one of the main themes of the recent 11th de Janeiro International Association of Political Sciences Congress, says O. Shukhmanov, President of the Soviet association of political sciences, writing in PRAVDA.

On the threshold of the third millennium mankind is facing global problems and its future depends on its ability to ward off the nuclear threat, to provide its rapidly growing population with food, energy and other resources, to bridge the gap between the industrialized and so-called developing nations, and to preserve the environment. This could be achieved, the writer emphasizes, by concerted efforts on the part of all peoples working through coordinated programmes.

There were some quite original projections for mankind's future to be found in addresses by scientists of varying schools. Though some of them fell captive to formal-utopian concepts like the creation of a "world government" and attempts to design an "ideal world set-up" using mathematical models, on balance most delegates concentrated on practical assessments of current international relations and their prospects; most of them were agreed that, given a world divided into opposing social systems and the existing balance of forces, peaceful coexistence is the best tool for ensuring mankind's survival and the gradual solution of the problems which face it.

THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AND WASHINGTON'S STRATEGIES

Assisted by the Israeli aggressors, Washington is testing its new military and political strategy in Lebanon, writes editor D. Volokh in the NEW TIMES weekly. This strategy combines armed aggression carried out by third parties with diplomatic blackmail, subversive activities by traitors like Haddad in Lebanon, or Sovimbi in Angola, as well as the capital that is made out of the religious, national and other domestic differences of which there are enough and to spare not only in Lebanon, but also in many other developing countries.

The Americans are hastening to apply their new strategy in more and more regions of the "third world". And the Israeli militants have serious imitations. The South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, for instance, boasts that Pretoria is ready to follow Tel Aviv's example and undertake a massive invasion of Angola and Mozambique, instead of lone saboteurs, as was the practice in the past, large gangs are today being sent into Mozambique. Most of the Angolan south is occupied by South African troops and it is just being converted into a base for an advance into the central areas of that country. Malan and Botha value African lives no more than Sharon and Begin value Arab lives.

And are we not seeing something similar happening in another hot spot, Central America? There, too, the Americans are engaged in political blackmail, to cover up Mexican mass terror, stresses D. Volokh.

This news made a deep impression on the readers of Indian newspapers, for Munna Lal was a passionate advocate of "good relations between man and reptile". In an attempt to prove the absence of aggressiveness in reptiles, he spent 100 hours last year shut up with some snakes in a glass cage and observed and noted without having been bitten.

Wooden policemen on the beat

Wooden policemen are marching all over the world. They appeared for the first time on the roads of Japan, written all over their faces, yes, literally with

Who's who?

The school authorities of Leominster have requested that the parents of the 88 pupils of this British town dress their children in different clothes so that their teachers can identify them, writes the British newspaper "Phoenix Times".

VIEWPOINT

EUROPE: DEEP ROOTS OF DETENTE

In his recent Baku speech, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that in Europe detente has struck deeper roots than in other parts of the world. It is impossible to deny that detente has given Europe an invaluable experience in the successful solution of political problems equally important for West and East. And nor can one deny that detente is one of the most powerful accelerators of progress in economic relations between West European and socialist nations. Last but not least, one cannot deny the major role that detente has played in bolstering and expediting human, cultural and scientific contacts in Europe. The epoch of detente brought about a new international climate, the first of its kind in history, based on the principles of equality, cooperation and trust.

But it is equally true that this obvious shift in relations between nations with differing social systems aroused American opposition. Why? Because reactionary quarters in America see detente as threatening to undermine the American ability to dominate other countries, including its own partners in the "power politics". Dumb as ever and having failed to learn

from experience, the American reactionaries are now seeking to regain their dominating role in the Western world and to dictate their terms to the Soviet Union. What had all this brought to Europe in the first place, fear of what the future may bring for the lives of millions of people, instead of taking part in the process of detente America suggested that its partners should collaborate in a "crusade" against the USSR. To the idea of cooperation America has counterposed the slogan of "Atlantic solidarity", demanding reckless military expenditure. Posing as a "protector" of its allies from the "Soviet threat", America decided to stock them up with new missiles. The West Europeans, for their part, correctly assessed this as the American desire to transform them into a "nuclear target"; there is, moreover, much indignation in Europe over the American first nuclear strike concept, the theory of "limited" atomic warfare, and over the proposed use of American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. As a result Washington has now to admit that its relations with its Atlantic partners are "going through a severe crisis". It is of significance that there was no such crisis in the

Edgar CHEPOROV



reliance on confrontation and the arms race is pointless: because instead of bolstering the security of America itself and of its allies, it only lays them open to increasing danger. There is another reason why such reliance is pointless. Washington will never gain military superiority over the USSR or be able to dictate to us; it is only through negotiation and respect for each other's interests that states with differing social systems can arrive at a rational and just solution to outstanding issues and eradicate dangerous roots of tension.

Given the current strained international situation, Moscow has deemed it imperative to confirm its allegiance to detente, which it sees as a wide-ranging concept, embracing the following, among other aspects: the priority of peaceful cooperation over military preparations and hostility; normal relations between countries and peoples; conscientious compliance with norms of international law; respect for each nation's sovereignty and non-interference; and the constant endeavour to help curb the arms race and build up security through increasing trust on the basis of justice and reciprocity.

This, on balance, in new we view detente. Not only is the USSR ready for fair and equal agreement, it is also taking pre-emptive steps — underlining unilaterally, in a spirit of goodwill — to show a good example to the world. These include the reduction of Soviet troops in Central Europe, a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets in Western Europe, and finally, our pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Round the Soviet Union

● PROBLEMS OF ECOLOGY AND THE ROLE OF THE CINEMA IN THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT WERE DISCUSSED BY DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN ALMA-ATA, HELD UNDER THE UNESCO-SPONSORED PROGRAMS ON MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE. The symposium was attended by film directors from the socialist countries as well as from Finland and Greece.

● MUSIC ENSEMBLES FROM THE CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS HAVE GATHERED IN KIEV TO TAKE PART IN "THE GOLDEN AUTUMN" FESTIVAL. The festival, which began with a big concert in the village of Kvitski, in the Cherkassy Region, where the famous composer K. Sielonsky was born, is now in full swing in concert halls and theatres throughout the Ukrainian republic. These taking part in the festival which is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR, will also give performances at theatres and building sites in Kiev and at villages in the wheat-growing areas of the Kiev Region.

● THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AND PROSPECTS FOR THE STUDY OF MONOCELLULAR ORGANISMS WAS THE SUBJECT OF THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE ALL-UNION SOCIETY OF PROTOZOOLOGISTS WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN VILNIUS, CAPITAL OF SOVIET LITHUANIA. The scientists discussed the results of their research, which promises to be of use in epidemiology; in the therapy of infectious diseases affecting men and animals; in improving the fertility of the soil; in increasing fish stocks in lakes, rivers and ponds; and in devising new methods to make the environment cleaner.

● THE FIRST MILLION TONNES OF IRON ORE HAS BEEN PROCESSED AT THE KOSTOMUKSHA ORE CONCENTRATION MILL, which is being built in the north-west of the Karelian autonomous republic in cooperation with firms from neighbouring Finland.

THE DELIGHTFUL TOYS PRODUCED AT DYMKOVO

...Khokhoma, Fedoskino, Palekh, and Dymkovo. The oases of these Russian villages are well known due to the wonderful objects made there by artisans.

The famous Russian metryoshka doll appeared early in the 18th century while the not less famous Dymkovo toy originated considerably earlier in the small town of Vyatka (now Kirov) where it was made by self-taught craftsmen. At Dymkovo they passed down the secrets of their art from generation to generation. And this tradition has survived to this day.

Zoya Penkina, the oldest Dymkovo toy master, learned her trade many years ago from the hands of talented craftsmen. Having mastered the art she, in turn, passed on her knowledge to the younger generation. Among the latter is



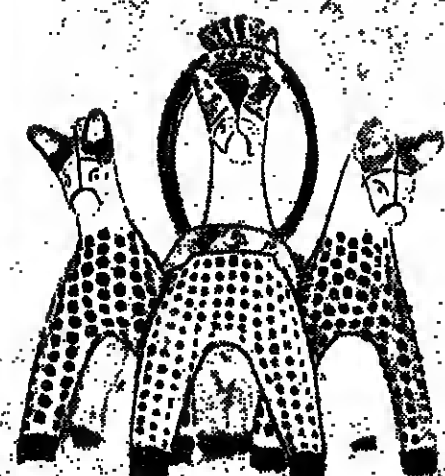
Zoya Penkina.

her daughter Vora, who has been modelling and painting toys for nearly quarter of a century, and her granddaughter Rimma, whose toys have already won recognition. Zoya Penkina's toys are amusing and show her great zeal for life. It is difficult to believe that the person who made these wonderful toys is aged 85. For the jubilee exhibition marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, Zoya Penkina has modelled a composition based on Alexander Pushkin's "Tale of the Tzar Saltan", of 33 figures, including the tsar and the tsarina, Uncle Black Sea with his knights, the Swan Princess, and the three girls under the wicker. This model can be said to reflect the Russian national character in all its passion, breadth and during.

Alexander DIVOCHIN



The famous master's granddaughter Rimma Penkina at work.



Zoya Penkina's latest composition "Troika".

Photos by S. Simkhen

CARGO PIPELINES

A pipeline which up to now has only been used to pump petrol, from the oil refinery at Kishl, near Leningrad, is now being used for the simultaneous transportation of other goods. Polyethylene containers, filled with bitumen and building materials are dispatched by pipeline in the flow of fuel.

Such a system was tried at the experimental 100 km section of the pipeline. Specialists believe that the "pumping" of various cargoes in a liquid medium through pipes is a promising trend in the future development of transport. Use of this method of the available network of pipelines which would only have to be slightly modified by building cargo-dispatching and receiving stations, is able to make them suitable vessels to this new form of cargo transport.

SHOAL OF FISH IN THE KARAKUM DESERT

The autumn fishing season began at the man-made reservoirs of the Karakum canal in Turkmenia.

The 1,100 km canal supplies the desert with water, bringing life into millions of hectares of land, filling reservoirs, ponds, and rivers. The water where more than 300 species of fish are caught abundantly.

The catch is growing, millions of grass carp and white fish and other fishes are being raised. While the technical facilities of fishing are improving, this year the fishermen will give the use of several million ships and supplies to fishing gear.

By the end of 1985 the republic will be producing 50 per cent more fish than now.

Places to visit



The world's biggest bell

The great Terrible's Bell stands in the Kremlin, in front of Ivan the Terrible's Bell. The biggest bell in the world — it weighs 200 tonnes — it is a unique work of art in terms of casting. The bell was cast in 1733-35 by Russian masters — father and son by the name of Motovil.

Lying next to the bell is a huge splinter weighing eleven tonnes that has broken off it. The story of how the bell happened is as follows: at the time of the 1737 fire that burned down almost the whole of the Kremlin, the bell was still in the casting pit. As the fire was being put out, some water splashed on the red-hot metal and, as a result, a "piece" split off the bell. For the next 100 years the bell lay ignored in the ground.

MARNEULI TAKES THE LEAD

The Georgian town of Marneuli has managed to combine the skills of ancient craftsmen with the tempo of a conveyor belt in a factory producing shawls which has recently opened there.

The choice of a site for the factory was deliberately chosen because of the number of people unemployed in the town and its immediate surrounding area. There was no need to teach local women the trade of weaving as practically every family here has its experienced craftsman.

The produce of the Marneuli factory is not only intended for

for Georgian women. They also envisage the production of woven shawls with the national decorative designs of the many other different peoples of the USSR.

The creation of this enterprise which is by no means small according to local standards, is part of the republic's long-term programme for the social and economic development of rural areas.

Marneuli, which also incidentally has plans to build a canyoning, is soon to become one of the main centres of Georgia's industrial and agrarian zones.

IN THE RED ANT KINGDOM

Red ants, those tireless workers, are now a protected species and are being carefully studied by foresters in the Bryansk Region. The places of their habitation have been worked off on maps.

Over 1,800 red ant hills have been fenced off, while those in areas where trees are being felled have been carefully studied to safer locations in the neighbourhood. Thus about a thousand red ant families celebrated housewarming last year.

The establishment of ant cities is no easy task, but it has to be carried out. The experience gained by the Bryansk foresters is being studied in Moscow, Smolensk, Orel and other regions where these vigilant guards of the woods are known to live.



The last warm rays of sun of the year shine over the Soviet capital as Moscow experiences what is traditionally known as an Indian summer. The forests and meadows in the Moscow area are decked in autumnal colours while, in the city, beds of dandelion flowers blend harmoniously with the modern architecture. Many Muscovites take to the city parks and squares or go for walks along the banks of the Moskva River. For the Indian summer, after all, is short-lived. In the photos everyone has something to do.

Science and technology

LASER FOR LEVELLING FIELDS

Farmers from the Tuzukul state farm had high praise for the lay-out of fields when they took over the first 1,550 hectares of irrigated land which is being reclaimed by the meliorators of Astrakhan in the Volgograd Region.

The tract of land which formed the approval of the state farm workers were levelled thanks to the help of "Kaper-1", a new automatic remotely controlled system for moving earth by laser.

After a geodetic survey of the field has been carried out, a laser beam source is installed at a pre-arranged height. Its commandable or received within a 650-metre radius by photoelectric cells installed on scraper blades and transmitted to the main control system. As a result, the ground is very accurately levelled, and no geodetic monitoring is required.

The new system enables land to be levelled in any weather, at night as well as in the day.

AVICENNA PRIZE

The philosophy department of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, the Soviet Central Asian republic and the well-known Afghan scientist and chairman of the Supreme Council of Ulema of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Said Aghajani have been awarded the Avicenna prize for 1982, by an international jury.

This international prize first

time. The latter feature has been made good use of by local tractor-drivers who now arrange their work in two shifts. This has raised the efficiency of their operations by more than half, and has meant that some of their machines can be released for work elsewhere. By using the "Kaper-1" system fields can be levelled to any gradient.

'SOLAR' WATER

Sufficient supplies of fresh water are now available to farmers in the central station of the Kalmuk sheep-breeding state farm in the heart of the Kyzylkum Desert, Uzbekistan, where a powerful water desalination plant has been installed.

Run by solar energy, the plant draws salt water from an artesian well, producing more than five cubic metres of fresh water every twenty-four hours. This does away with the need to deliver water in tank lorries.

Solar desalination is now being built at every state farm to provide water for tens of thousands of Kazakh sheep.

Many farms in the area have already placed orders for such installations with the "Solar" testing centre at the Bukhara Teachers' College where these installations are made.

owned by the Soviet Press Agency was instituted in honour of the great scientist and encyclopaedist of the medieval East, Abu Ali Ibn Sina (Avicenna). The prize is awarded every year for the best works in the sphere of literature, public life and the social sciences, which promote ideas of peace and friendship between the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Soviet Union.

'WARM' MUROM CONCRETE

Those living in the house made of heated concrete do not have to worry about even the most severe frosts. The production of such houses has started at the Murom plant of reinforced concrete structures in the Vladimir Region of the Russian Federation.

A consignment of such cottages has been dispatched for the

habits of BAM. The area of the house, delivered to the site in its completed condition, is 24 square metres. The main purpose of this kind of houses is to serve as warming up stations on the northern routes, and protect the staff of switchmen and shunting posts from the wind and cold.

MEDICINAL PLANTS IN KIRGHIZIA

In order to gather 80 tonnes of medicinal herbs specialists in the Issyk-Kul area did not have to go to the mountains. This bumper harvest was grown on the plantations at Arashan, in Kirghizia, one of the country's biggest specialized state farms. Calendula, plantain, motherwort and other plants are grown on the farm.

In the Issyk-Kul Region they now concentrate on industrial methods of obtaining raw materials for medicines. The

shores of Lake Issyk-Kul, where there is plenty of sun, are an ideal spot for the cultivation of valuable plants. Botanists working at the local zoological station of the Medicinal Plants All-Union Research Institute have tested over 300 species of plants here from all continents. Many of them have acclimatized well. There are now almost 500 hectares of plantations in the Issyk-Kul area growing medicinal herbs, semishrubs and shrubs.

VIEWPOINT

16th TV FORUM OF INTERVISION COUNTRIES

Vladimir POPOV, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio

The 16th Television of the Intersession member-countries which has ended in Moscow, has been held in the Soviet capital for the 15th time (the first forum ever took place in Prague).

What were the most distinctive features of the recent forum? It can be said that the forum becomes more and more representative with every passing year. This time, it was attended by delegates from television companies in 30 countries. Eleven countries — for socialist states and Finland — presented their films: features, documentaries and movies for children. Increasing diversity and a wide range of themes were characteristic of the works shown. The films were viewed and purchased by representatives of television companies in 19 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

There has been a sharp rise in the international interest shown in the life of this country in its culture, the arts, in the development of its economy and the solution of its social problems. We receive first-hand experience of such interest in our everyday contacts with films and television companies all over the world, and in particular in our dealings with those in Europe, the United States, Japan and in the Asian countries.

We in Soviet Television were pleased that the forum was held at the Otkrytiye TV centre concert studio. This is the first time that it has taken place at Otkrytiye which, today, in terms of the scope of its operations and to volume of output, is the largest TV centre in the world. 116.9 hours of TV programmes are being transmitted from the centre. I would like to point out that 15 per cent of Soviet viewing time is taken up by programmes about other countries, including both feature films and documentaries. Among such programmes we might mention "The Animal Kingdom", "The Cinema Trevel Club", "The World Programme" and others which make use of materials which have already been purchased from or exchanged with our partners. A large share of this 15 per cent derives from television forums. We also take part in many other markets and forums, for instance, those held in Milan and Geneva, the Moscow Television forum being but one of many events of a similar kind of this type. It is precious to us because it represents the output of Intersession countries and of the Soviet Union. We also indulge in a wide range in co-production of programmes with television companies from other countries. Thus, early in October, a new serial about Verdi is to be shown for the first time on Italian TV (in Rome) and later on Moscow television. Work is nearly completed on a film about Barlow, made together with French television. And on the script of a film based on Cervantes' "Don Quixote de la Mancha" written in cooperation with Spanish television.

Television forums provide a good example of how co-operation and exchange in television, the most powerful of contemporary mass media, represents today a highly important element in modern life and in modern international contacts.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ARMENIAN INDUSTRY TODAY

It was a sordid heritage that Soviet power received from the previous bourgeois rulers of Armenia, says T. Morokyan, Secretary of the Armenian Trade Union Council, writing in the trade union paper TRUD. The country, with an overall area of 30 thousand square kilometres and rock-strewn, sparsely settled with little water is made them fertile, lay in ruins. One can judge about the state of the Armenian economy from the following figures: in 1920, the entire output of Armenian industry was only one-twelfth of what it used to be in 1913 (not that this was anything to write home about, while the areas under cultivation in the scattered plots of land belonging to the peasants were one-fourth down on the 1913 figure, and the total agricultural output had shrunk to one-sixth of what it used to be in that pre-war year. At the time that the USSR was founded, Armenia had a population of 680 thousand.

Today Armenia has three million people. The leading branches of its economy are instrument-making, electrical, chemical and machine-tool engineering, radioelectronics, and non-ferrous metallurgy. A powerful scientific, research and industrial base has been set up to develop and mass-produce sophisticated computers, automatic control systems, technologies for automation and monitoring of technological processes, precision measuring instruments, modern machine-tools, etc.

At present in Armenia there are more than 20 thousand people working at the republic's research institutes.

GEOLOGICAL 'WEATHER' TOMORROW

It is quite difficult to select the best possible methods of developing new territories so that man's economic activities do not turn against him when the start changes in the geological environment which, in turn, may lead to defects in buildings and engineering

networks and to falling productivity in agriculture. This problem is the subject of an article contributed to PRAVDA by G. Kolt, deputy department chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Lithosphere.

In order to avoid such conflict situations in Nature it is necessary to establish control over and to predict changes in the geological environment — lithomonitoring. Lithomonitoring has a vital part to play in agricultural development.

Such prognoses are already made in some parts of the country. Under the "Siberia" programme, for instance, it is envisaged that a control system be set up to monitor the state of the environment (geological, included) by means of different methods such as laser locators, remote control systems operating through space, etc.

The use of the information thus accumulated will make it possible in the future to act on permanent automatic systems which will be able to choose, from among many, the best possible courses of action and methods for developing new territories.

THE ADVANTAGES OF LIVING UNDERWATER

The conditions existing underwater are far more conducive to human habitation than are those on land or in the air, says Academician Leonid Brekhnevskiy, Chairman of the World Ocean Commission, in an interview he gave to the MOSKOVSKY KOMSO-MOLETS newspaper.

Even today, it is possible to create rather comfortable conditions underwater. A house at a depth of one hundred metres can be provided with all conveniences, plus a television, and a refrigerator. From time to time, the inhabitants can go on expeditions to hunt for fish, or on underwater hikes to enjoy the sights of marine life. Whenever they feel like it, they can swim to the surface — though surfacing may take hours — and go for a walk in the tundra.

The first question one is tempted to ask is why should man have to change his habitat in this drastic way?

In the first place, underwater obodes would help with industrial tasks such as servicing underwater installations, oil pipelines, and pumping and drilling stations. It is not advisable or easy for people to be constantly in the move through depths of several hundred metres. It is much better if they live at such depths for some time.

The technology for underwater habitation, though still requires further improvement, for the nervous strain and risks involved are no smaller than those faced by cosmonauts in outer space.

I think that those who consider the ocean deserves of less attention than outer space are mistaken, Academician Brekhnevskiy concludes.

NORTHERNERS ABOUT THEMSELVES

Slightly more than a year ago, a meeting took place at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris to discuss the possibility of a film and a book by authors from the Arctic Region about Northern peoples. The area to be covered involves the whole Polar Region.

The Soviet Chukot writer Yuri Rytikheva was chosen as editor-in-chief of the book and scriptwriter for the film.

The book will be called "Northerners About Themselves", written Yuri Rytikheva in SOVIETSKAYA KUL-TURA. It is hoped that this book, which is planned to be published in the world's main languages as well as in the local languages of Chukchi, Soami and Inuits, will render explicit and contribute towards the understanding of the cultural values of this vast region. A supplementary document, issued by the Paris meeting emphasises that many people living in Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, in addition to their common heritage, are proud sharing the general difficulties experienced by minorities subject to pressure exerted by the given population groups in these states. Among these are given countries with populated Arctic areas: Canada, Norway, Denmark (Greenland), Finland, Sweden, the USA, and the USSR. The latter country was cited as a positive example of a state that had successfully solved the problems of Arctic minorities.

PROFILES

MARINA
GOLDOVSKAYA

"One has to put all one's heart into one's work and keep on filming and fear nothing. I have to instill a feeling of confidence in myself." It is with these words that Marina Goldovskaya ends her book, "Men in the Foreground. Notes of a Television Documentary Film-Maker".

Apart from her work as a camerawoman and director of documentaries, Marina Goldovskaya has also won acclaim as a director of feature films. She has received a number of awards and prizes, and she believes this to be the motto of her life and art. She had to "join battle" since early on when she faced the choice of her future profession after leaving school. Few people were to favour of the idea that a girl should train to become a camerawoman. Although this is not generally regarded as a woman's job, some, nevertheless, have taken up the camera which, at times, they have to use physically sound the set. It is true that the job of a film-maker requires a powerful physique, a "male" vision of the world, and such qualities as strength of character, resolve, independence, and an ability to stand one's own ground in combination with a vast intellect and extensive knowledge. In addition, one has to have fairly tough nerves. Goldovskaya's father, who was also in the cinema, tried to dissuade

his daughter from her chosen profession and had frightening things to say about female operators. Marina did not heed his warnings, however. On graduating from the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography to Moscow, she went to work for television where she immediately chose the genre of documentaries. Why? "In feature films the camerawoman is 'secondary', as he depends on the director," says Marina. "In documentaries, the camerawoman is more independent." In some of her films Goldovskaya has combined the duties of camerawoman and director, having even written a few of the scripts.

The characters in Goldovskaya's film are people of varied occupations and often lead unusual lives. What is particularly characteristic of and attractive about her work is that her documentaries are not mere portraits, but portraits in close-up, as it were, in the study of the popular entertainer Arkady Bakin, for instance, she does not confine herself to portraying him on the stage, she also shows him as a man who is actively involved in his performance both before and after his appearance on the stage. In her film about the outstanding surgeon, A.A. Vishnevsky, she shows his unusual character as a scientist and his sometimes contradictory personality traits as manifested in the dramatic struggle for the life of the patient he is operating on. Marina Goldovskaya has made films about famous people. For instance, the poets Alexander Tvardovsky and Sergei Solov'yev, the world's first woman cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, and circus artist Ritas Nemchinskaya (this film marks Goldovskaya's debut as a camerawoman — and she herself says it is her favourite to date), and also about people who are not necessary known to the public at large but who, nevertheless, are outstanding in their own field — a glass-blower, an inventor, a factory manager, etc. Film portraits in Marina's favourite genre, a portrait in motion, so to speak.

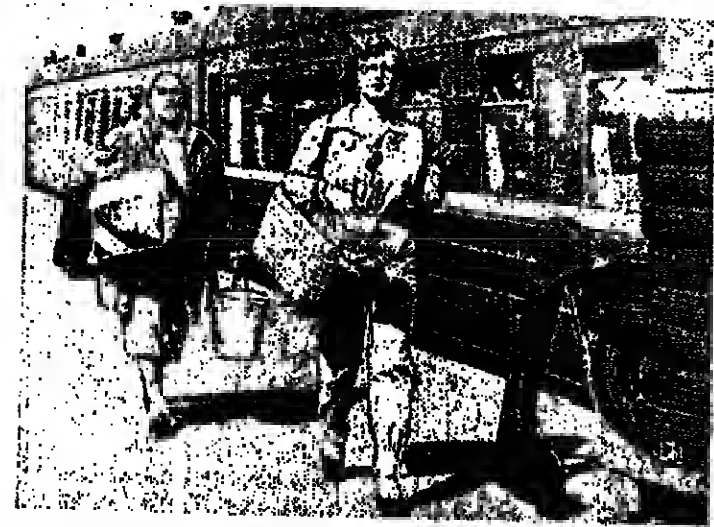
"Television documentaries are seen by millions of spectators," says Goldovskaya, "and each time they hope that those who made such films will show them something new, and unexpected, and what is more important, engage them in a sincere and confidential dialogue."

Alexander DONSKOI

FACTS
and EVENTS

Records. Melodie recording company, USSR, has released new musical and literary records. Two records, for instance, contain excerpts from the book by G. G. Ginzburg, "The Road Towards You", read by the author himself.

Cinema. The Soviet movie, "The Snow Maiden", opened a festival of children's films organized by the municipal authorities in the Ecuadorian capital Quito. Apart from Soviet movies, Ecuadorian movie-goers will have a chance to see films from Bulgaria, Cuba, France, Spain, Switzerland, the United States and other countries.



Cinema. In Moscow are showing a new feature film called "Kinsfolk". Marie Kosovskaya (Incassina Mordukovskaya) comes to town from the countryside to visit her daughter and her family. It does not take long before she discovers some cracks in the young family without spiritual communion between people — such is the message of this new film made by Soviet director Nikita Mikhalkov. A still from "Kinsfolk".

DUMBADZE'S
WORKS
ON SCREEN

Shooting has been completed of a Georgian production of "The Law of Silence", the novel for which the Georgian writer, Nodar Dumbadze, was awarded the Lenin Prize. The latter has written the script for the film which deals with the moral problems of our contemporaries. Director is Valerian Kvakadze.

This is by no means the first time that Dumbadze's works have been made into films. For instance, his novels "I, Grandmother", "Don't Worry, Mother", "See the Sun", as well as his stories "The Dog" and "Dido" have all been seen on the screen. Dumbadze's heroes tend to be complex characters, often full of contradictions, yet they always demonstrate the best features of contemporary man and are a source of permanent interest both for movie-goers and for film directors. Shooting is now in progress at Orustskaya of a new story by the writer, "Kukacha", about the recollections of childhood. Directing the film is Siko Dalitsa, People's Artist of the USSR and a veteran member of the older generation of the Georgian film industry. Helton. Direct will be his daughter — Keti.

THE NEW SEASON AT THE YAKHTANGOV THEATRE

Vladimir Mayevskiy's "Mystery Boule" opened the new season at the Moscow Academic Theatre named after Yevgeny Vekhtingov.

The character of the season is determined by the approaching festivities to mark 60 years of the formation of the USSR and 100 years of the birth of the theatre's founder Yevgeny Vekhtingov to be celebrated early next year. A TASS correspondent was told by the chief director of the theatre, the People's Artist of the USSR Yevgeny Simonov. The playbill will feature many new films. The first new productions will be contemporary plays such as the topical social play "Equal to Four Frances" and "The Balls".

THE BOLSHOI THEATRE IN YUGOSLAVIA

The Bolshoi Opera Company has begun its tour of Yugoslavia. They started off in Ljubljana with a concert which included arias from Mussorgsky's operas "Boris Godunov" and "Khovanshchina". In Zagreb they will perform Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin".

In Belgrade, opera lovers will be able to hear "Eugene Onegin", "Boris Godunov" and Verdi's "Requiem". 400 members of the company, including singers, have gone to Yugoslavia.

The tour will end on October 19 in Novi Sad.



The Cuban ensemble is completing the tour of this country by concert in Moscow. The ensemble represents a new trend in Cuban music combining elements of jazz with Cuban folk melodies. This, and the inclusion of African rhythms add up to the inimitable musical palette which is characteristic of this ensemble. Photo by Vladimir Luchin

WHAT'S ON!

October 5-8

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 8, 7 (eve) — Beriozka Dance Ensemble, 7 (mat) — A concert. 8 — Choreographic Miniatures ballet group from Leningrad.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 8 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 7 (mat) — Concert by the Bolshoi soloists; 7 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet). 8 — Bartok, "The Wooden Prince" (concert ballet).

Shostakovich and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 6 — Strauss, "The Gypsy Baron" (opera). 7 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 7 (eve) — Shchedrin, "Not Only Love" (opera). 8 — Suppé, "Doña Juanita" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.). 7 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 8 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

In Old Rhythms (Lenfilm Studio, USSR).

A musical comedy about life in the early 30s. The main hero, a talented singer who also works for the security services, is given the assignment of impersonating a famous foreign singer in order to catch a gang of thugs.

Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

A Week of Films from the German Democratic Republic.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskovskaya Embankment). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (18 Otkoub St.). There are three exhibitions on view: hand miniatures from Algeria; Islamic items from Japan and collection of Oriental work of

BUSINESS

THE RESULTS
OF THE KISHINEV MEETING

The 10th session of the standing intergovernmental Soviet-British committee on science, trade and economic cooperation has been held in Kishinev.

The delegations came to the conclusion that the potential of both countries should be utilized to promote cooperation in trade, economy, industry, science and technology, which meets the interests of both countries, contributes to the further improvement of Soviet-British relations and helps fulfil the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It was noted with satisfaction that at present talks are in progress between Soviet foreign trade organizations and British

firms regarding the supply of machines and equipment to a number of Soviet industries — specifically to the chemical, gas, petroleum, petrochemical, food and automobile industries — as well as on the deliveries of some types of Soviet equipment and other goods to Britain.

The delegations expressed their confidence that the meetings and talks held during the session were both useful and timely, and will help improve understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

A protocol was signed on supplementing the 1975 long-term programme for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain.

AT THE PLOVDIV FAIR

The 38th International autumn industrial fair has opened in the ancient Bulgarian city of Plovdiv.

More than 2,300 firms from 35 countries are taking part, displaying the latest achievements in science and technology.

The biggest pavilion is that of the Soviet Union which is exhibiting more than 1,800 different goods produced by about 400 industrial enterprises of the country. This year the Kazakh SSR occupies a separate section in the USSR pavilion.



India. The steel complex at Bokaro, built with Soviet assistance, is one of the major enterprises in the government sector of the country's economy. At present the plant is being modernized, and its capacity expanded to produce four million tonnes of steel a year. The construction continues, according to schedule, of the second oxygen converter shop. Soviet engineers and technicians are advising the Indian builders and assemblymen.

In the photo: Indian and Soviet specialists work alongside each other at the plant; one of the shops at the Bokaro complex.

Contacts
and contracts

● A conference of building experts from the socialist countries has taken place in Prague. It was attended by representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

● Moscow has been the venue for the 14th session of the Soviet-Austrian commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The chairman of the session was USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N. Patolichov. The Austrian delegation was led by Mr. Josef Starbacher, Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry.

● Technopromimport, the all-Union foreign trade association, has signed a contract with Czechoslovak Technoprom for the production of plant for the production of dried lilies milk and milk substitutes.

● Contracts have been signed between the all-Union foreign trade association Technomashimport and the Finnish joint-stock company Faima which envisages deliveries to the Soviet Union during the current year of detached bridge panels and equipment for the manufacture of polythene bags.

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A JOURNEY,
WE SINCERELY ADVISE YOU TO TRAVEL
VIA SOVIET RAIL

Soviet trains take the shortest out of rail travel. You will relax in a cosy well-equipped compartment, looked after by attentive attendants. In the restaurant car you can become acquainted with Russian cuisine while you travel through the wide expanses of the Soviet Union. The journey will be easy and you will alight at your destination refreshed and invigorated.

May we also remind you that your travelling expenses will be minimal, since rail is the cheapest form of transport. Groups of 10 or more people get a discount. Tourist groups from England, Belgium, Holland, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Finland are provided by Soviet Railways with a 25-40 per cent discount of the fare.

Vickets are available from travel agencies, tourist offices or direct from the station. You can book a return ticket too. Sleepers can be reserved in advance.

Travel agencies or railway information offices will be happy to provide you with any information you need. Book now! We wish you a happy journey!

SOVIET RAILWAYS

FOREIGN EXHIBITIONS
IN THE USSR

Export Items from the GDR. This exhibition sponsored by Technocommerz is to be held in Tashkent, October 6-14.

Polish imported goods. Sponsored by the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber, Kishinev, October 6-7.

Britnaukhtimor. Sponsored by the British Ministry of Trade, Moscow, October 13-22.

Agroprom-82. Arranged by the Committee for Foreign Economic Exhibitions of the French Economic and Finance Ministry. Moscow, October 14-23.

Mital-82. Arranged by the

Mitsui Company of Japan. Moscow, October 18-22.

Foreign Trade Information Days of the GDR, Alma Ata, October 19-20.

Swiss Machine-Tools. Moscow, October 20-27.

Machines and Equipment for Making Furniture. Sponsored by Sovexpo, Switzerland. Moscow, December 1.

Technological Equipment for the Manufacture of PC Boards. Sponsored by Intel S. A., Switzerland. Novosibirsk, December 6-11.

MAIN CUSTOMER
FOR THE DUNAV COMPLEX

A new model battery operated truck has been designed by the Dunav Complex Factory producing electric trucks for warehouses in the town of Lom in Bulgaria. The new model apart from having a much better appearance has a storage battery with a much greater capacity, is highly manoeuvrable and affords the driver a better field of vision.

Goods produced at the Dunav Complex are in high demand in Bulgaria and in other countries. The main customer for its goods is the Soviet Union which orders more than half of all its battery-operated trucks from them.

Intourist
news

Tours for handicraft

connoisseurs

Foreign visitors to this country invariably take home as souvenirs Potkh lacquer boxes, colourful toy items from Zhovovo, as well as clay toys made in Dymkovo and the Khokhlov painted wooden ukanilla. In 1983, foreign tourists will be able to learn more about these unique crafts by touring the enterprises making these souvenirs. In Ordzhonikidze, they will visit the North Caucasian association for handicrafts. In Pskov — the handcraft factory, in Pyatigorsk — the carpet factory, and in Nalchik they will be taken to the Goryonko factory making carpets and other handicraft items.

Intourist has prepared a special tour for people interested in carpets and carpet-making. It will take them to cities in Azerbaijan and Central Asia where the art of carpet-making has reached unparalleled heights. Included on the itinerary are visits to the All-Russia Museum of Decorative and Applied Art in Moscow, the Museum of Azerbaijani Ruga and Folk Crafts in Baku, the Museum of Applied Art in Tashkent, the State Museum of Visual Arts of the Turkmenian SSR in Ashkhabad, etc. In the cities of Baku, Shakhbuz and Ashkhabad, travellers can visit carpet-making factories whose products are known throughout the world. Special features on the art of carpet-making will also be arranged for the tourists who will be able to meet and talk to workers and specialists from the carpet factories.

N. N. ROGOSIN